

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AUTHOR'S NAME FOLLOWING
A SPECIES.BY A. B. GAHAN.¹A NEW SPECIES OF LONGHORN BEETLE INFESTING COWPEAS
FROM MEXICO.²

BY W. S. FISHER.

*Specialist in Forest Coleoptera.***Lepturges spermophagus** n. sp.

Form elongate, convex and rather robust, fuscous, rather densely clothed with short fusco-cinereous pubescence, variegated with numerous, irregular fulvous spots. Head smooth, minutely and densely punctured, clothed with rather long cinereous pubescence; front long, slightly convex, with a fine median line; vertex deeply indented. Eyes moderately, coarsely granulate, large, prominent, deeply emarginate and very narrowly separated above. Antennae about two and three-fourths times as long as the body, sparsely ciliate beneath, not annulated. Prothorax trapezoidal, two times as wide as long; lateral spine rather broad and very close to base, the hind margin subtransversely, broadly and feebly sinuate from tip of the spine to the transverse median part of the base; surface even, except for a transverse subbasal impressed line of large deep punctures, densely finely punctate, and ornamented with eight irregular spots of dense fulvous, recumbent pubescence, four near the apex and four subbasal, the posterior lateral one near the base of the lateral spine, the four median ones crescent shaped, with the tips pointing outwards and forming a parallelogram. Scutellum large, truncate at apex. Elytra one and two-thirds times as long as wide, only slightly wider than prothorax, the sides nearly parallel to apical third, then rounding posteriorly to the apices, which are broadly and separately rounded; surface even, except for an indistinct costa extending from middle near base to very near the apex, punctures coarse and rather dense at base, becoming gradually finer and more obsolete towards the apex, densely clothed with short fusco-cinereous pubescence and variegated with numerous irregular spots of fulvous pubescence. Femora, tibiae and tarsi of a uniform fuscous color, clothed with cinereous pubescence; femora all clavate. Surface beneath of a uniform fuscous color, evenly and rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, cinereous pubescence. Coxae rather widely separated by the pro- and mesosternum, the middle ones separated by at least one-half the diameter of the coxae. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

¹ Withdrawn from publication:² Contribution from the Branch of Forest Insects, Bureau of Entomology.

Habitat.—Tampico, Mexico. Mr. D. L. Crawford, Collector.
Type and paratypes.—Cat. No. 21423 U. S. N. M.

Described from four specimens reared March 1, 1914 from unripened seeds in the green pods of cowpeas by Mr. D. L. Crawford, which were submitted together with the work and larvae to the Museum for determination.

This species is more robust than any of our North American species and has the general form of our common *Leptostylus macula* Say, but the prominent lateral thoracic spine will exclude it from that genus. Our species of Lepturges are separated into two groups on the position of the thoracic spine, and if this character is used, *L. spermophagus* is closely allied to *L. symmetricus* Hald., but the position of this spine seems to be somewhat variable. In this species the coxae are more widely separated than in any of our North American species.

This is a very interesting species on account of its habits and is the second record of a species of longhorn beetle infesting leguminous plants, the other species, *Baryssimus leguminicola* was described by Mr. Linell from a single specimen taken from a jar containing the pods of one or more species of *Enterolobium*, a leguminous plant from Paraguay on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Mr. F. C. Craighead has supplied the following notes on the relationship of the larva of this species:

The larvae of the genus *Lepturges* form two distinct groups. Four species have been studied, *symmetricus* and *signatus* having three jointed maxillary palpi and a long chitinous spine on the ninth abdominal tergum; *facetus* and *querci* having two jointed maxillary palpi and no spine. This distinction is certainly of generic value as its occurrence in other forms in the Lamiinae sets off well marked genera. This larvae, *L. spermophagus* belongs to the *facetus* group and can be separated from all other Lamiids by the antennal ring being closed or angulate behind; two jointed maxillary palpi; two rows of tubercules on the ampullae and no caudal spine. From *facetus* and *querci* it can be distinguished by the more robust form and velvety pubescence on the pronotum.

NOTES ON THE LARVAE OF SOME CEPHIDAE.

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This paper, which is a contribution from the branch of Forest Insects, Bureau of Entomology, is the first of a series which will deal with descriptions, notes and keys of North American Sawfly Larvae. The present paper is based on the available material of the family Cephidae and consists of descriptions of five species